Burlay

Families

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CORNELIUS BURLEY married b: 1760 Dutchess County, NY d: Ennestown twp. 1800 (drowned) JOHN BURLEY Father: Mother: DORCAS FREEMAN (1) JOHN (2) GEORGE 5: m =**d**: M: POLLY HAUSER (3) ABNER (a) ABNER NELSON b: 1814 NY d:April 10,1887 Lambton Co. m:LAVINA---(1822 - 1895)1.SAMUEL b:1835 d:1925 m:MARIA CLARK(1844-1913) 2.DAVID b:1839 d:1876 m:LAURA-- (was his son DAVID EDWIN ?) 3.MARY b:1842 d:1907 4.ABIGAIL b:1845 d: m: J.FULLER 5.WILLIAM 5:1846 d: m: SARAH BURLEY -/865

100 :

(b) HARRIETT b 400. 10,18/6

7.WESLEY b:1852 日達

8.STEPHEN 5:1853 d:

9.JUDSON 6:1856 d:1865

(c) GEORGE FREDERICK b: FEB. 3,1822

b:1857 d:

6. CHARLOTTA 5:1849 d:1865

- (d) EVA ANN 5 MAY 7, 1826
- (4) AMOS 5: d:

10.JOHN

When Cornelius drowned in 1800, his wife took the four boys back to New York State. In 1820, the eldest son Abner returned to Pickering twp. to clear his father's land. Abner(Nelson) Burley raised his family in Lambton County near Thedford. All his family are buried in the old Baptist Cemetery (1838 on gate) at Thedford, Ont. except for William, Stephen and John.

m:SARAH J. MONKMAN(1838-1884)

Lambton County was one of the last areas of land to be cleared and homesteaded because of the swampy land which contributed to swamp fever and the Burley family seemed particularly susceptible to this disease as many of them died of lung related diseases.

abner Sr. s children were all born Columbia tup. Churchtown NY

Index to Upper Canada Land Petitions Public Archives of Canada Micro Film Reel # C-10813 except as noted Surname Burley except as listed under "notes"

Note:1. Index is Upper Canada Land Book Index
2. ~ denotes petitions read by Diane
3. ^ denotes petitions read by John
4. * denotes petitions copied

Name				Township	
John	Index	1853-185	5 pag	e 568	Burleigh
John		1854	B2-80	Dawn 435, 4 in 435	and and and
Abner	Index K	1819-1820) page	435, 4 in 435	not clear
		1820 Jornelius		Pickering	
File					
Arthur	Index	1837-183	9 page	319	
Arthur *	°c-1633	1837	B21/	80 Thurlow	
Cornelius	Index D	1797-180	2 page	207	
Cornelius					
Cornelius*	~ c-1620	1798	B4/74	Addington	
Cornelius	~	1811	B10/43		Barley
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Cyrus	Index	1839-184	1 page	1. 1.	
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David	Index	1839-184	i page		
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David	~c-1684	1839	B22/66	Ernestown	
David		1840-184	482/81	petition mi	ssing
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Index I 1843-1844 page 7
^c-1620 1798 B4/150 Ac Joseph Joseph Addington Joseph Joseph Ernestown Joseph ~c-1634 1839 B22/20 Ernestown 1840 Joseph B22/147 Ernestown Joseph 1843 02/96 Marysburgh Aaron Comer Kingston Hester Index Q 1833-1835 page 440 d22/15 Clark Lydia Jane Barley Found on another reel by Diane under surname Duel Sylvester Index 1839-1841 page 153 Susez ^c-1620 1791-1807 B33/224 Found on another reel by Diane, under surname Wies Susy ^c-1635 1791 Bmisc/228 B22/28 Ernestown Sylvester ~c-1634 1839 Wm. 1831 Beverly Canada Company Vol 148 pg 12 RG 1,L3 *^c-1635 1790 John - Bmisc/227

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Reel # C-101 Oct 1,1796 - Apr 7 1797 Vol 20

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HISTORIC KINGSTON



Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, K.C.B., K.C.H. 1774-1841

Painting by Cecil Jameson for the Royal Military College of Canada, 1967, from a miniature owned by Rodney Barrie, London.

KINGSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
Kingston, Ontario

No. 23

March 1975

Heirs, Devisees, and Assigns: A footnote to the social history of the Midland District

by H. Pearson Gundy

The subject of this paper is a spin-off from some research I was doing in the Ontario Archives last year. I was investigating the question of freedom of the newspaper press in Upper Canada—or lack of freedom—1793 to 1841.* And as so often happens in research, one bit of evidence or testi-

mony opened up, unexpectedly, a whole new field.

I had been re-reading the work of an early commentator on the press in Upper Canada, Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada by Mrs. Jameson, published in 1837, and was struck again by her statement: "Last year . . . 427,567 papers circulated . . . among a population of 370,000, of whom, perahps, one in fifty can read." Now was it really possible that 98% of the population of Upper Canada in the 1830s could neither read nor write? Surely not! But how, I wondered, at this late point in time could one test, or at least more accurately determine, the extent of literacy in the province? I posed this question to John Mezak, the resourceful head of the Government Documents section of the Ontario Archives. He considered the problem and then suggested that one way would be to examine the written submissions to the Heir and Devisee Commission of Upper Canada. I could then see what proportion of the signatures to wills, affidavits, deeds, powers of attorney and so forth had to be marked with an "X" because of inability to write. The data, he explained, would come from a fair cross-section of the populace and from persons in all walks of life.

This sounded like an excellent suggestion, but first, I must admit, I had to find out more about this commission with the strange and unenlightening name concerning which I was totally ignorant. Its purpose I discovered, was briefly explained in the Act of Parliament which established the Commission: "An Act to afford relief to those persons who may be entitled to claim lands in this province as heirs or devisees of the nominees of the Crown in cases where no patent hath issued for such lands." In other words its function was to determine property rights of descendants of the original settlers,

or persons to whom Crown lands had been bequeathed, in cases where the original owners had failed to take out deeds for their lands.

Why had so many recipients of Crown grants not obtained letters patent or deeds for their land? The answer seems to be that they mistakenly regarded the certificates or location tickets which they first received as sufficient proof of their legal right to the land they held. But in point of fact, they were supposed to exchange these bits of paper, after they had completed certain prescribed settlement duties, for legal deeds describing the land as registered in the Surveyor General's office. Instead, they clung to their certificates, handed them down from father to son, used them to secure mortgages, or attached them to deeds of bargain and sale. Merchants

^{*} See the author's chapter on "Liberty and Licence of the Press in Upper Canada" in His Own Man: Essays in Honour of Arthur R.M. Lower (Montreal and London: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1975).

and land speculators bought up many such certificates or acquired them in payment of debts, and often re-sold them. By the mid 1790s the situation had got out of hand. Many of the original nominees or grantees had died, often intestate, or had left the province with the result that legal rights to property were so confused that drastic measures had to be taken to bring order out of chaos. As there was no court of equity in Upper Canada to deal with land disputes, a commission was set up with wide powers of adjudication.

The first one, established in 1797, lasted until 1804, but was criticized because the appointed commissioners were themselves land speculators. They conveniently settled each other's claims, but not always, it was commonly felt, in the best public interest. In 1805, therefore, a new Act of Parliament set up the second Heir and Devisee Commission which was not finally dissolved until 1911, although it had ceased to function in the early 1890s. It is this second Commission that has furnished the materials for this paper,† but before we come to some of the more interesting cases that came before the Commission from this part of the province, then known as the Midland District, let me give a few facts about the Commission.

It comprised six members, three of whom had to be judges—the Chief Justice ex-officio and two justices of the Court of King's Bench. The three lay members were appointed by the Lieutenant Governor from the Executive Council. Three members, one of whom had to be a judge, formed a quorum. The Clerk to the Commission, who acted as permanent secretary, was John Beikie, an efficient and highly respected civil servant. The tribunal had power to order the production of all relevant books, papers, or documents, and could subpoena witnesses. It was stated in the Act that the Commissioners could reject or allow claims "as in their judgment the justice and equity of the case may require without regard to legal forms and solemnities." In other words, they were not bound by the strict rules of evidence observed in a court of law.

At first the Commission met twice annually, but after 1812 met only once a year during the early part of July. The number of cases heard may be judged from a typical year, 1834, when the Commission met from July 7 to 21 and dealt with 182 petitions of which 94 were allowed, 17 conditionally allowed, 51 deferred until the next session, and 10 were disallowed. The documentation which accompanied these petitions amounted to well over 1,000 pages, all of it carefully preserved. Each individual docket was separately folded and fastened together with a band of sealed paper or with red tape. On the face of each docket was inscribed the date, the name of the petitioner and a brief annotation by the Clerk or the Chairman indicating what action was taken.

The records of the first Commission are in Ottawa in the Public Archives, those of the second Commission are in the Ontario Archives where they occupy over fifty linear feet of shelf space, including, in addition to Minute Books, reports and indexes, eighty-eight filing boxes arranged in chronological order, the dockets for each year filed alphabetically by the claimants' surnames. The dockets vary in size, some containing only a few submissions, others as many as a score or even more. Three items are

[†] See also the author's "The Family Compact at work: the Second Heir and Devisee Commission of Upper Canada, 1805-1841", Ontario History, v. 66, n. 3 (Sept. 1974) pp. 129-146.

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taken the Oaths, and made and figned the Declaration required
by the Instructions, he is hereby authorised to settle and improve the said Lots without delay; and being settled thereon,
he shall receive a Deed of Concession at the Expiration of
Twelve Months from the date hereof.

Once of Twelve Months from the date hereof.

Land Certificate of Capt. Michael Grass who led the first group of U.E. Loyalists to Cataraqui (Kingston) in 1784.

always included: i) the notice of claim which had to be posted in the court house or office of the clerk of the peace for a minimum period of three months before the hearing (later reduced to thirty days); 2) a certificate signed by the Clerk of the Peace stating that the claim has been publicly exhibited for the required period; and 3) a statement from the Surveyor General's Office identifying the original nominee of the Crown for the lot in question. Supporting submissions included copies of wills, affidavits, family letters, mortgages or deeds of bargain and sale, land certificates, location tickets, army discharge papers, receipted invoices, in fact anything that had a bearing on the petitioner's claim to a particular piece of property.

When I began systematically examining the thirty-two boxes covering the period from 1805 to 1841, I soon discovered that these submissions provided a massive and hitherto largely untapped resource for the social history of Upper Canada. Almost the only use made of these files, I am told, has been by the occasional genealogist digging among the roots of his family tree. I hope to show in this paper the wide variety of information that can be found in these yellowing records, many of them never opened since John

Beikie bundled them up a century and a half ago!

First let us go back to the question of literacy which sparked my original inquiry. What kind of information did the Heir and Devisee Commission in 1836 yield on this subject? On wills, affidavits, deeds, mortgages and other documents requiring signature I found a total of 412 names. Of these 363 were personally signed, only 49 marked X. On this showing a surprising 92% of those whose signatures were required were sufficiently literate to write their own names. Now admittedly the ability to write one's own name is no conclusive proof of literacy. One need only look at some of the painfully formed letters in a few of those signatures to be quite sure the penman had exhausted the limits of his competence. None the less, this is a better indicator than Mrs. Jameson's guesswork. If we say that as many as 17% of those who signed their names were, in fact, illiterate, that still leaves 75% who could read and write.

Let us look at a particular instance. In 1836, Paul C. Peterson of Fredericksburg township was astonished to discover that the land he had inherited from his father, one of the original U.E. Loyalist settlers, was about to be claimed by a man named Outwaters. Alarmed by this, he at once sought to obtain letters patent to the lot through the Heir and Devisee Commission. Popular and well known, he soon won the active support of a large group of friends and neighbours. They circulated a petition which stated in its preamble that the undersigned were prepared to testify that Paul C. Peterson had enjoyed quiet and undisturbed possession of the family farm since the death of his father, Christopher Peterson, nine years ago. They further declared that they and all other neighbours at all acquainted with the situation would feel "hurt and dissatisfied" if the property were alienated from Peterson and handed over to Outwaters. Then followed some fifty signatures, each subscriber identifying himself by indicating opposite his signature his lot and concession number in Fredericksburg or Adolphustown. There was not a single X mark among the signatures. If only one in 50 of Peterson's neighbours could read and write there should have been only one signature!

Now, of course, the Fredericksburg-Adolphustown district had long been settled—ever since the first Loyalists arrived in 1784—and a succession of country schoolmasters had all but eliminated illiteracy in the townships.

One of these schoolmasters, Alexander Simpson, turns up in a land claim of 1839. Simpson's nephew, John, fresh from Ireland, claimed, as heir at law, his uncle's Crown grant of land in Kingston township. A search of the records in the Surveyor General's Office established the fact that Alexander Simpson had been given this land, though he had never applied for a patent. In point of fact he had never occupied the lot, for by the time it was granted he had moved to Fredericksburg. There he taught a common school, as several witnesses testified, among them Hannah McDowall, wife of Rev. Robert McDowall, first Presbyterian minister in the Bay of Quinte district. She well remembered the old schoolhouse in Fredericksburg where Simpson taught, for she herself was one of his pupils. He died a bachelor in the home of Col. Timothy Thomson, she thought about the year 1798. (Other deponents placed his death as late as 1816).

What had happened to the lot in Kingston township during all this time? For thirty-six years it had been occupied and improved by one Benjamin Babcock, a squatter who found the land vacant and simply moved in. One of the schoolmaster's old friends had discovered this, and had advised the nephew, John Simpson, in Ireland, to come out and claim

his inheritance.

Now apart from "legal forms and solemnities" what did the justice and equity of this case require? Certainly the land had been granted to Alexander Simpson, but he had not lived on it or made any effort to clear and improve it. Should it then go to his newly-arrived Irish nephew or to the industrious Babcock who had turned it into a prosperous farm? The

Commissioners awarded it to Babcock.

And now I turn to a few claims by well-known families in the Kingston area. First the claim of John Trumpour, Jr. of Hallowell (Picton), eldest son and heir at law of John Trumpour, U.E. Loyalist of Sophiasburg, for 200 acres of land in Murray township alleged to have been granted to the senior Trumpour in response to a petition to Hon. Peter Russell in 1797. A copy of the petition, submitted to the Commissioners, reads as follows:

To the Hon. Peter Russell, Administrator of the Government of Upper Canada &c, &c, &c in Council

The petition of John Trumpeau humbly sheweth:

That your Petitioner served his Majesty all the American War and came to this country at the peace with the Refugees that first settled here, that your Petitioner has a wife and seven children mostly grown up, that he has drawn but two hundred acres of land and that not fit for cultivation which obliged your Petitioner to purchase the lot whereon he now lives. It was sold to him by one Peter van Scriver, who received it from Government, for 350 acres and only contains by just measurement one hundred and twenty-five. Your Petitioner therefore prays that, taking into consideration his approved loyalty, his large family unprovided with lands, the loss he sustains in having but one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in a Lot he purchased for three hundred and fifty, the cause that obliged him to purchase, viz. not having drawn a Lot fit for cultivation, and grant him a gore or piece of land adjoining him in the Township of Sophiasburg lying between his improvements and the boundary line of the Reserve on Great Point, containing by admeasurement but seventy-five acres, which small piece of land can be of little service to any other person and will be a great acquisition to your Petitioner,

Who in duty bound will ever pray &c

Kingston, 10 April 1797

(Signed) John Trumpour

In addition to this humble, not to say humiliating petition on the part of his twice-duped father, John Trumpour submitted an affidavit by his father's executor, Nehemiah Osborn, swearing that the senior Trumpour's will was never registered but was "given by this deponent to one of the said John Trumpour's sons some year since, and deponent hath heard and doth believe that the same cannot now be found." He is sure, however, that the will did not mention any land in Murray Township. He also testifies to the fact that the claimant, John Trumpour of Hallowell, yeoman, is indeed the eldest son and heir at law of the said John Trumpour the Elder.

A Certificate from the Surveyor General's Office states that a search of the office records showed that on 20 June 1797, a month after receiving the petition, Council awarded John Trumpour, Sr. not only the gore for which he prayed but also two hundred acres of family land in the township of Murray (Lot 16, 9th Concession), for which, however, he did not trouble to obtain a patent, nor, it seems, did he remember that he owned this land

when he came to make his will.

It is doubtful whether this claim in 1840 would have succeeded in a court of law, but the Heir and Devisee Commission took a lenient view of father Trumpour's bad luck and forgetfulness, and the carelessness of his family in losing the will, and ordered a deed to be issued for the land in

Murray Township in the name of his son and heir at law.

In March 1811, two separate claims for land titles were made by members of the Herchmer family—the first to 200 acres in Kingston Township (Lot 1, 7th Concession), the second to 1000 acres in the township of Binbrook, Niagara district (Block 2, 7th Concession). The claimants were Lawrence Herchmer and his brother-in-law Thomas Markland, surviving executors of the last will and testament of Honyoust Herchmer, claiming on behalf of the Herchmer heirs as named in the will, a copy of which was produced.

The will distributed the estate among Honyoust's wife Mary, the eldest surviving son, Lawrence, two other sons, Nicholas and Jacob, and three married daughters: Catherine Markland, Jane Anderson, and Mary

McLean. Then follows this interesting provision:

I likewise give and bequeath unto my said wife Mary Herchmer a negro wench named Eve and her child and the issue of the said wench and children forever; at the same time I give in trust to my said wife . . . for her life my negro [named] Mink, who is so far to have his freedom at my said wife's decease, to live with any of my children heretofore named he may please, and that with whom of them he may choose to live, thereto to maintain and cloath him decently when he is infirm and too old to work.

The will was signed on 2 February 1795. Slavery had been abolished in Upper Canada by an Act of Parliament in July 1793 which forbade bringing any more slaves into the province and gave freedom to all children of slaves

when they reached the age of twenty-five.

The Herchmer claim to the land in Kingston Township was allowed, and the lot was later sold by Markland for £61, divided equally among the heirs; but the claim to 1000 acres in the Niagara District was rejected. This block of land had been awarded by the Land Board of Niagara to Honyoust Herchmer's eldest son, Lieut. George Herchmer, a U.E. Loyalist. But George was killed in a duel at Detroit, dying unmarried and intestate. Peter Smith of Kingston testified that he had served in the same corps of Butler's Rangers with Lieut. George Herchmer whose death occurred at Detroit

about the year 1780. Lawrence, as the next eldest brother, now claimed the property as heir at law. But unfortunately he was a few weeks too late in submitting his claim. Thomas Ridout, the Surveyor General, reported to the Commission on this claim as follows:

York 10th March 1812

The name of Lieutenant George Herchmer has been entered on the Plan of the Township of Binbrook for Block No. 2 in the first Concession, containing 1000 acres under the authority of the late Land Board of Niagara. The Public was notified on the 14th June last by a Notice from the Council Office, that the above-mentioned location in Binbrook, with others therein of a like nature, would be declared open for grants to other persons unless within six months from that Date [i.e. before the end of 1811] the persons whose names were therein mentioned appeared by themselves or agents to establish their claims

Since 28th February last His Hon. the President [Sir Isaac Brock] has been pleased to allow to be located 600 acres of the above-mentioned Block. It has been stated that Lieut. George Herchmer had been killed at Detroit in a Duel

during the time of the American War.

Thomas Ridout (Signed) Sur. Gen'l.

The Markland, Macaulay and Cartwright families all had a close connection with the Heir and Devisee Commission, for members of each family, at one time or another, served as Commissioners and also submitted their own claims for titles to various parcels of land.

In 1824, Thomas Markland was involved with Ephraim Blanchard in a dispute over the ownership of 100 acres of land in Ernestown (East half of Lot 25, 4th Concession). This was a typical case of claim and counter-claim

as a result of confusion over unauthorized land transfers.

The original owner, as a nominee of the Crown, was Henry Shibley who, some time before the War of 1812, moved across the border into New York State and had recently died. According to his widow, before going to the States he had transferred his Ernestown lot to his brother John, and John Shibley had sold it to William Lee who occupied the adjoining farm. William Lee, however, became so heavily in debt to Thomas Markland that his lands were seized by the Sheriff and sold at public auction, going to Markland as the highest bidder for £55.10.111/2. So much, in brief, for the Markland claim.

The counter-claim of Ephraim Blanchard sought to discredit Old Mrs. Shibley's testimony denying that her husband had relinquished his ownership of the lot when he left the country retaining it, in fact, until shortly before his death. A family of squatters had occupied the lot and finally, after they succeeded in getting a deed of conveyance from Shibley, sold the

property to Ephraim Blanchard.

What were the rights and wrongs of this case? Clearly the Widow Shibley's testimony was of crucial importance, but was it reliable? Two or three neighbours testified that she was old, blind, infirm, and that her mind was wandering. Markland, however, had rounded up a former neighbour, Amos Martin, who was prepared to swear that the old lady's mind was sound as a bell. But having given an affidavit to this effect, he then paid a visit to his old family homestead, saw the old lady and realized that he had been mistaken. Being an honest man, he immediately wrote to Markland withdrawing his testimony and sent a copy of the letter, attested by three witnesses, to the Heir and Devisee Commission-a letter which effectively destroyed Markland's claim. The letter follows:

(Signed)

Portland, July 12, 1824

Dear Sir

On my return home had an oppertunity of conversing with my old nabors and my own Relations, find I was ronge in the affidavits given you . . . Edwards and Williams and others was rite. The rong representation by me was in consequence of Conversation that I had with Old Mrs. Shibley but am satisfied that she was rong. I do not believe that William Lee ever had any possession or claim on the east half of Lot No. 25 in the fourth Concession of Earnestown. Please to pardon me for making such a gross mistake for I Did not mean any rong.

Yours regretfully

Amos Martin

Witnessed

Dolly X Crown mark

his Elisha X Crown mark

Alan McLain, Esqre

A claim preferred in 1830 by Alan McPherson of Napanee shows what happened to land left unoccupied by the original nominee of the Crown. In this case the land was next to the McPherson property and its neglected state was depreciating the value of adjoining lots. The McPherson petition to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, dated 22 February 1830 "humbly sheweth":

That the East half of Lot No. 20 in the 7th Concession of Fredericksburgh in the Midland District was located in the name of John Hunter prior to the division of the Province of Quebec, but was never settled or improved by him, nor has any such a person been known or heard of in the District for many years; that a great part of the Fire wood and nearly all the Timber Trees have been cut and carried away by Lumber Men, Squatters and others, and the land will, by such depredations which are still continued, be soon greatly lessened in value unless some person can possess it by authority; that the said Land has been in possession of several Persons at different times and is now occupied by one Jacob Loucks who is not of ability to purchase; that about ten acres are improved and there are two small Houses thereon; that the Land nearly abuts six acres owned by your Petitioner on which account he is desirous to obtain it.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly Prays Your Excellency . . . will be pleased to order the usual notice to be given to the Locatee or his representatives to make good any claim they may have to the said Land, and in failure of any claim being established that the same may be sold to your Petitioner, subject to such conditions as may be thought fit—or that it may be ordered for

public sale as your Excellency deems most expedient . . .

The Executive Council on 9 March 1830 ordered the following notice to be published in the official *Gazette*: "Notice is hereby given by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that unless John Hunter or his Heirs do make good any claim they may have to the East half of Lot number twenty in the seventh Concession of the Township of Fredericksburg in the Midland District within six months from this date, the said lot will be otherwise disposed of." Robert Stanton, the King's Printer, certified on 16 September 1830, that the above notice had been duly published over a period of six months. As a direct result of the notice, a claim to the lot in question by one William Fairman came before the Heir and Devisee Commission but was disallowed for lack of evidence. Jacob Loucks, the squatter, had no claim to the land which he could substantiate, nor sufficient capital to bid for it at auction. Alan McPherson's petition was granted

and he was allowed to purchase the property from the Crown Lands

Department for a nominal sum. In 1837 Hon. John Macaulay was appointed Surveyor General and regularly attended meetings of the Heir and Devisee Commission. A few months after he had been in office, the Executive Council had to take him to task for exceeding his authority, even though he had been motivated by humanitarian considerations. What happened was this: a needy widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Key, desperately wanted a deed to land that had been granted to her late husband, a discharged soldier. When Macaulay found that Key himself had applied for a patent and that the reason he didn't get it before he died was a backlog of work in the office, he promptly expedited the matter and gave the woman letters patent in her deceased husband's

The Commissioners, however, had ruled as early as 1829 that when a grantee applied for a patent, but died before it was issued, the patent was to be deemed null and void and deposited in the Executive Council Office.

(Minute Book, 3 July 1829).

In the matter of Elizabeth Key, the Executive Council decided not to rescind the deed Macaulay had granted, but adopted the following resolution: "The Council beg most respectfully to express their disapproval of the course pursued in the Surveyor General's Office, namely location in the name of a deceased person without authority." Underneath this Minute, Sir Francis Bond Head wrote in pencil: "To be communicated to the Hon. the Surveyor General." FBH

Turning to the Cartwright family, it may seem odd that Hon. Richard Cartwright, who had served on the first Heir and Devisee Commission and well knew the problems caused when grantees failed to take out patents, should himself have fallen into this error. Perhaps he had already accumulated so much patented land that he became forgetful. At any rate, when he obtained 1200 acres more as Colonel commanding the Midland District in the War of 1812, he failed to apply for a patent and neglected to devise the property in his will. His eldest son, Thomas Robison Cartwright, could have entered a claim as heir at law but did not do so and died without

There remained three children of Hon. Richard Cartrwright-John issue in 1826. Solomon, Robert David, and Mary Magdalen (Mrs. Dobbs). All three might have hoped to share equally in their late father's military grant, but, in fact, John Solomon persuaded his brother and sister to opt out in his favour, according to an affidavit signed by Robert David at Kingston, 16

July 1834. J.S. Cartwright then wrote to John Radenhurst,5 a senior official in the Surveyor General's Department, who was 'moonlighting' at the same time

as a land agent, as follows:

Kingston, 16 July 1834

I send you a copy or rather the Probate of the will of my Father and brother from which will be seen that the property was not devised. Also the affidavit of my brother Robert which, I fancy, is quite sufficient. Mr. Hagerman could supply anything further or the Archdeacon should it be requested. requested.

Yours truly

John S. Cartwright (Signed)

The Archdeacon was, of course, Rev. John Strachan, one of the oldest members of the Heir and Devisee Commission, and one of the most regular in his attendance. The claim was allowed without dispute, perhaps helped by the fact that the claimant was well known to every one of the Commissioners.

When Strachan became Bishop his successor as Archdeacon was Rev. George Okill Stuart, a confirmed land speculator—a taste he inherited from his father old Dr. John Stuart of St. George's in Kingston. In the late 1790s, Rev. John Stuart and his friend Christopher Robinson (father of the later Chief Justice) jointly invested in a number of lots in Pickering Township—lots which they purchased from the original nominees of the Crown or their heirs. They knew that it was important to get deeds for the lots and commissioned Lawyer Allan McLean, their fellow townsman, to act on their behalf. But unfortunately Allan McLean, if he ever got the deeds, failed to turn them over to his clients. Years later when the sons of the two speculators, Rev. George Okill Stuart and Peter Robinson, tried to get the deeds from McLean he simply couldn't find them.

Now the original nominee for one of the Robinson lots was Cornelius Burley who had moved to the United States. In 1838, his son Abner tried to claim this lot in Pickering Township as heir at law. Peter Robinson, however, got in touch with Abner's uncle, Joseph Burley of Ernestown, who signed an affidavit stating that his brother Cornelius had transferred the lot to him, when he left the country, and that he had sold it to Christopher Robinson who had paid him in full. This was enough to disallow Abner Burley's claim, but John Beverley Robinson, who was then Chairman of the Commission, drew up a long memorandum for his follow commissioners in which he went into his father's land transactions in minute detail in order to leave no doubt that his brother's claim was above board.

Mention of Rev. John Stuart brings to mind a fellow Anglican clergyman in the Bay of Quinte district, Rev. John Langhorn a man of eccentric views and behaviour whose hatred of the devil was second only to his hatred of Methodists and their saddlebag circuit riders. Perhaps he envied their larger congregations, but if so he could take consolation in the fact that the Methodist clergy were not then authorized, as he was, to perform the marriage ceremony. His own attitude to marriage, however, seems to have been highly unorthodox, judging from an affidavit of one William Harrison, a farmer from Marysburgh. He was testifying, in June 1835, that the thrice-married Mary Crane was heiress at law of her father's estate and also that of her first husband, Thomas Lloyd. Lloyd had apparently deserted her, had not been heard from, and was presumed dead. In this uncertain state of grass widowhood, Mary received a proposal of marriage from Jeremiah Storms. Although they lacked any proof of Lloyd's death, Rev. Mr. Langhorn agreed to perform a conditional marriage! In the words of the deponent: "I was also present and saw Mary Lloyd, the daughter of Elisha Crane married to Jeremiah Storms, and the Rev. Mr. Langhorn married them on condition that if Thomas Lloyd ever returned she would then become the wife of Thomas Lloyd again and leave Jeremiah Storms. Fortunately for both of them, Thomas did not reappear; Mary outlived her second husband, took Aaron Connor as her third, and went to live in the United States.

Old Testament given names such as Aaron, Elisha, Jeremiah, Odabiah, Ezekiel and so on were as common in those days as Tom, Dick, and Harry. Some other names I came across in these records were nothing if not fanci-

ful-names such as Harmonious Cryderman, Hafel Coy, Sidonia Lusty, Christian Plato, Prince Toby, the Widow Anguish (a true Dickensian touch), and my own favourite Usual Wilson. I like to think that the parents took the child to be baptized without first deciding what to call the infant, and when, during the service, the minister asked "By what name do I christen this child?", the confused parents muttered in embarrassment "Oh, the usual", whereupon the poor innocent was christened Usual Wilson.

Sometimes immigrants who left the Old Country to escape creditors changed their names so they could not be traced. The new name was not registered and this sometimes led to legal entanglements. Thus one Robert Stephens of Drummond Township in the county of Lanark obtained a land grant under his assumed name, Robert Jameson. He had been a lime merchant in Aberdeen but got into debt, and leaving his wife and family behind him, came out to Upper Canada in 1816. Unskilled as an axman, he was killed by a falling tree while trying to clear his land. Fifteen years later his son John, who had retained the true name, Stephens, entered a claim for the lot. The difference in surname between father and son was explained by an old family friend who deposed that the father's "real name was Robert Stephens and that he assumed that of Robert Jameson upon his arrival in this colony in consequence of pecuniary difficulties." The claim, however, was deferred, Mr. Justice J.B. Macaulay noting on the docket: "It must be proved that the claimant is the eldest or only son and heir at law of the Original Nominee."

Another alias was assumed by one Patrick Moylan who changed his name to Andrew Wilson, not to escape from "pecuniary" but from matrimonial difficulties, or, as he said, "to avoid being followed by a woman

with whom I had cohabited before I emigrated to this country.

The spelling of names at times gave rise to difficulties. Land Board officers unfamiliar with foreign-sounding names tried to spell them phonetically, often with curious results. We have already seen that Trumpour was written down as "Trumpeau", Servos became Service, Magin, McGin or McGinnis. One Johan van Atten had a son Christopher who first spelled his surname Faunatten and later changed it to Phenneton. Such persons when claiming as heirs at law had to produce witnesses who could account for the difference in names. Old people who knew the parents, near relatives or neighbours were applied to for affidavits.

There can be no doubt that the elders of the community liked to give evidence in this and other matters in dispute, for it gave them a sense of standing and importance to sign an affidavit or to be summoned to give oral testimony before the Commission. Often garrulous, they liked to reminisce, even when, like Old Mrs. Shibley's, their memory faltered. And today, almost a century and a half later, their testimony provides flashes of insight into the life and times of the pioneers, whence they came and what they

accomplished.

Here is a typical affidavit, dating from 1835, by a nonogenerian, Robert Wilkins of Ameliasburg in Prince Edward County, formerly of the 17th Light Dragoons, concerning his old comrade-at-arms, William Morris, dead these forty years and more.

Deponent saith that he was, during the Revolutionary War, perfectly acquainted with William Morris, formerly of Philadelphia, the father of [the claimant] the said Nathaniel Morris . . . and that [they] always conducted themselves as good Loyalists. The deponent further saith that he is well acquainted with the services of the said William Morris in procuring housing and lodging for His Majesty's troops at the first taking of Philadelphia; at the evacuation of that city by His Majesty's troops he and his son retired with them to New York . . . Nathaniel Morris worked in His Majesty's Dockyard at New York till the conclusion of the war, when he emigrated with his father to Nova Scotia with the Loyalists. From thence he went to London and came out to this country in the year ninety two in company with this deponent. This deponent further saith that the said Nathaniel Morris is the only son—if more sons he had—who accompanied him during the war and is the only one who came to this country with him. This deponent further saith that he hath not heard of the said William Morris for the last forty years [and] that he, this deponent is now ninety-two years of age. Signed in a shaky hand, Robert Wilkins, and attested in the left hand margin: "Given before me, Robert C. Wilkins [a son? or grandson?], a Commissioner for taking oaths in King's Bench."

Nathaniel Morris himself signed a lengthy deposition, identifying himself as "carpenter and joiner" of Sidney Township, son of William Morris, late of the city of Philadelphia, mariner, and Elizabeth McCarty, and was born in wedlock in the year 1760." He stated that he worked for five years in the dockyard at New York, lived in Nova Scotia for another five years before going to England, came back with other Loyalists to Quebec and thence to Kingston where he stayed (while his father went on to York) "for the purpose of drawing land," obtaining 500 acres in the rear of Kingston (Lots 23, 24, 3rd Concession). His father later went back to London and died there in 1807. In 1803 or 1804 Nathaniel visited his father to bring back a deed for the land, but on the return voyage "was cast away in Cape Cod and lost almost everything he had, including almost all the papers he had with him." He himself never obtained a patent for the land and never sold it. His last brother was killed at the battle of Monmouth. Now having arrived at the advanced age of 75 he knows no person excepting the elder Robert Wilkins with whom he had any acquaintance in former times or who could in any matter identify him.

Happily the old man's claim was allowed, and letters patent ordered to

be issued to him, 13 July 1835.

In 1829 two prominent, and by that time elderly, Kingstonians, Hon. John Kirby and Allan McLean, former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, gave evidence in support of one James Waters who claimed 200 acres in Loughborough Township (Lot 19, 3rd Concession) as heir of Humphrey Waters who was the assign of William Holford, the original nominee. But first Waters produced a deed of conveyance by which, in 1793, William Holford, in quaint wording and eccentric spelling, made over his land "to Humphrey Waters his hairs and assines for ever, and I will Defend him a Gainst my hairs and assines in peaseable procation (possession) of the sane (same)". The witnesses to this deed of bargain and sale were John Ferrier and John Grewer. Both had no doubt been customers, in the early days, at John Kirby's store, for he swore on oath that they once were "persons of credit and reputation according to their situation in life", and he recognized their handwriting; then, in order to be strictly truthful, he added that he was "not so familiarly acquainted with the handwriting of the said John Ferrier as that of the said John Grewer." Fair enough. The Mallan McLean reported what he remembered about Old Mr. Holford, that "he came to the Province in 1792 with the Loyalists that were sent out from England by the Treasury, that he drew lands in the township in the rear of the township of Kingston now called Loughborough, that the said Holford left the Province many years ago and, it was said, enlisted in the 60th Regiment, that he has a knowledge of Humphrey Waters dying at Niagara, without a will, and

believes James to be his eldest son." On the basis of this, and other evidence,

the claim was allowed. Kirby and McLean were both men of wealth and property whose families were well able to look after them in comfort in their declining years. But care of the aged in pioneer society was often a problem, especially when there was no immediate family to assume the responsibility. When an old man, living alone, could no longer care for himself, he would commonly leave his property to a kinsman or neighbour in exchange for board and lodging and a decent burial. Thus David Embury of Huntingdon Township, one of the first Methodist settlers in Upper Canada, old and full of years, spent his last days in the Fredericksburg home of Andrew Embury Sr., to whom he devised his property. In another case, David Hartshorn "becoming an infirm old man incapable of taking care of himself" was taken into the home of Andrew Hubbard, to whom he verbally assigned all his rights, title, and interest in the land he owned in Darlington Township, and, in the words of a deponent, "he, the said David Hartshorn, died in the home of the said Hubbard and was buried by him and at his expense . . . [having] supported the said Hartshorn about two years, which from his very objectionable habits no one else would do." (5 Jan. 1837). In a Court of Law, the alleged verbal assignment would not have been recognized; but the Heir and Devisee Commission allowed Hubbard's claim for looking after the old man despite his disagreeable personal habits, and seeing that he got a decent Christian burial.

Then there is another case of an old soldier taken into the home of the Fralick family in Ernestown. James Beavin had been a British regular during the Revolutionary War and after his discharge settled on 100 acres in Ernestown township, but never married and had no relatives he could turn to. Old and bed-ridden, he was befriended by Peter Fralick whose daughter Sarah, or Sally (who later married Frederick Bell) gave him nursing care. When Mrs. Bell, after Beavin's death claimed his land, three neighbours jointly testified: "We have often heard the said James Beavin declare his intention, when perfectly sensible before his death, that in consequence of the said Sally Bell's generosity and affection in nursing and keeping him clean in his indisposed situation that she should enjoy the said one hundred acres of land above mentioned as soon as she became of age or got married." Again the old man's last wishes, though expressed only verbally,

were honoured by the Commissioners.

Written wills, carelessly or ambiguously drawn, sometimes gave the Commissioners more trouble than verbal dispositions. One such case, which twice had to be deferred for further evidence, prompted Chief Justice John Beverley Robinson to draw up a lengthy hand-written memorandum for the guidance of his fellow commissioners. In it he clearly defines the authority of the Commission as compared with a Court of Law:

We have no authority to vary from the testator's intention. We cannot make a will for him, nor can we rightly rescind any disposition he has made. But we may, for the purpose of giving effect to the intention of the testator . . . assume a latitude greater than Courts of Law allow themselves . . The Board under the very extensive power given them by the Statute have in numerous instances discretely the level of the statute have in numerous instances. disregarded the [legal] rules [of evidence] in order to reach what they deem to be the meaning of the testator. If I can discern clearly what this testator desired should be done with his property, I should think it right to follow that as our guide, altho' it may give the whole a different direction from that which would be given it in a Court of Justice bound by ordinary rules. Since the members of the Commission were almost all leading members of the so-called Family Compact, one might suppose that the Commission must have been violently attacked by Mackenzie and his followers as a public grievance. Not so, however. The Commission is not even mentioned in any of the reports of grievances. Indeed its adjudications were considered to be so fair that when a proposal was made in 1837 to transfer all future land claims from the Commission to the new Court of Chancery, Parliament, including most of the reform members, voted down the proposal in order to continue the Commission, confirming the appointment of John Beikie as its permanent Clerk. His Minute Books and annual reports to the Lieutenant Governor in Council are models of their kind. He was also scrupulous in preserving all evidence, though sometimes petitioners reclaimed wills that had been submitted. In such cases, Beikie always indicated this fact with the date of withdrawal on the docket.

Most of the remaining wills, or copies of wills, are perfectly straightforward, following the legal usage of the time, but not infrequently they yield gold nuggets of information on social customs and conditions of the

times.

As one might expect in the days long before 'Women's Lib', male heirs were generally favoured above female heirs. One Adam Johnston of Cornwall, for example, in his will dated 1799, made ample provision for his wife and sons, but as if it were an afterthought, left one shilling each "if demanded" to his four daughters. A Lutheran minister, Rev. John Broeffel, from the same district, was more generous thirty years later when he left £5 to two of his daughters and £8 to two others. He seems to have had an extensive library on which he placed a much higher value than, I suspect, his executors were able to realize on it. His Dutch books were to be sent to the United States, sold to the best advantage, and the money divided equally among his six sons. The will continues: "also the remainder of my books, that is either German or English books, to be sold for the support of my family . . ."One wonders how many shillings they got, but fortunately the family did not have to subsist on the revenue from some second-hand books, for the boys got, in addition, 1000 acres of land. (10 July 1829).

The only other will I came across that mentioned books was that of Rev. William Richey, a well-known Methodist minister. By a peculiar coincidence he, too, had six sons, but only one daughter, and, oddly enough, it was to her that he bequeathed his library, including six bound volumes of the Methodist Magazine, four volumes of John Wesley's Sermons, Harvey's Meditations Among the Tombs, and other pious and improving works. To his eldest son, Josias, he left a good feather bed, bedstead, bolster, pillow, blankets and sheets, and to the five other sons one

shilling each! Evidently the boys just weren't readers!

One will that has its own poignancy was that of a poor, illiterate tinsmith, James Reilly, an ex-soldier from Ireland. Unmarried and without any relatives in Upper Canada, but during the first cholera plague, knowing he was about to die, he remembered his few friends in a simple will which he had to sign with an X.

The last will and testament of James Reilly, tinsmith, is as follows: viz. that Patrick Hughes is to have a small pine chest and all its contents, and John Danaghy is to have the bedcloathes, overcoat and press, and George Hogs is to have the potatoes in rear of his house, and Thomas Platt to have all his tools and chattels and 100 acres of land in the township of Essa, his watch, tin and

tinware. (Signed) James his Reilly and witnessed by Thomas Platt and Patrick Hughes, York, 8 Sept. 1832.

Finally, I quote one rather eccentric provision from the will of uxorious Leonard Scratch, dated 5 February 1822: "... in case I should die before my wife, it is my particular desire that my wife at her decease shall be buried along my left hand precisely in the same manner as we stood before the minister to be joined in matrimony."

Requiescat in pacem. In this paper I have been able to present only a few random examples of the great wealth of documentary evidence concerning the life and times of the Upper Canadian pioneers preserved in the

voluminous records of the Heir and Devisee Commission.

Of the Commission itself, I have formed a high opinion. Mistakes were made, I have no doubt, and in rare cases a deserving claimant got less than his just deserts. But where there was reasonable doubt, cases were usually deferred for additional evidence-in a few instances so often deferred that time, in the end, solved the problem. Very occasionally one of the Commissioners entered a dissenting vote, but, as the Minute Books show, unanimity was the general rule. Under John Beikie, the Minutes were scrupulously kept, with greater fullness of detail in the earlier than in later years. When W.H. Lee took over from him, the Chairman of each sitting annotated the cases as they came up. These foolscap pages of notes were later bound up as the official Minutes.

John Beverley Robinson had the longest record as a member and as Chairman of the Commission, and his memoranda, written in a neat, tight, not always very legible hand, are models of judicious reasoning. And much the same may be said of notes by other chairmen—Judges Macaulay, Hagerman, Sullivan and Jones.

If, in his latter, repentant days, William Lyon Mackenzie had spent some time poring over these old records of the Heir and Devisee Commission, I hazard the guess that he might have changed his opinion of those old Family Compact antagonists. Their unremitting devotion to public duty, he could only have admired; their skill and impartiality in disentangling confused property rights without fear or favour might have been his greatest surprise.

NOTES

Mrs. [Anna] Jameson, Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada (New York: Wiley & Putnam, n.d.) Vol. I, p. 191. In another place the author complains about the difficulty of obtaining reliable statistics: "the officials are all too busy and know the ditticulty of obtaining reliable statistics: "the officials are all too busy and know nothing except in their own peculiar department; the difficulty of obtaining correct information of any kind is beyond what you can conceive." 1, 181. Statutes of Upper Canada, 45th George III (1805) First Session, Ch. II. The name, so spelled and signed in the Will, was a corruption of Johann Joost. PAO, Macaulay Papers, J. Joseph to John Macaulay, notifying him of his appointment as Surveyor General of Upper Canada, 21 Sept. 1837. John Radenhurst was Principal Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, and Acting Surveyor General during the illness of S.P. Hurd, whom he had hoped to succeed at

Surveyor General during the illness of S.P. Hurd, whom he had hoped to succeed at the time of Macaulay's appointment. This memorandum, written on three sheets of ruled foolscap, should have been

bound up in the Minute Book for 1840, but, instead, was filed with the docket. (Box

Cyrus Burley Bible

page 1 - John Burley the

Farther

page 3 - Ceptus Burley most

Sylvester Burley Bible

Page 2 Marriage Births

page 2 Marriage Births

page 4 Deather

Ross — At Kingston General Hospital on Saturday, June 30, 1984, Ross Burleigh, dear brother of Mrs. Beulah Spring and the late Herbert Burleigh, Marion Burleigh and Mrs. Grace Lakins, survived also by several nieces and nephews. Funeral Services were held on Monday, July 2 at the James Reid Funeral Home, Cataraqui Chapel. Interment Harrowsmith Cemetery. As expressions of sympathy Memorial Donations may be made to the charity of your choice.

There Black in the same of the

27 Jan 1994

Phone: (613) 389-3943

FAMILY GROUP RECORD-89 DOCUMENTATION

HUSBAND - Arthur BURLEY-234

WIFE - Susan FOX-242

CHILD 1 - Honul BURLEY-1616

CHILD 2 - John W. BURLEY-672

CHILD 3 - Cornwall BURLEY-673

BIRTH" Recorded in Cyrus Burley' bible.

DEATH: drowned at Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHILD 4 - Augustus (Gus) BURLEY-674

Ancesti	ral File (TM) - ver 4.1	2 FAMILY GROU	UP RECORD	27 JAN	1994	Page 1
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		PLACE: Kingston, Ontario		SS:		
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	DIED: 24 May 1859			SP:		
	BUR.:	PLACE:				
	SPOUSE: Nathaniel HICKS					
	MAR.: 8ef 1840	PLACE: . Ontario		SS:		
4.	NAME: Joseph BURLEY (AF	N:TH30-2J)				
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Codes: AFN=Ancestral File Number B=Baptized E=Endowed SS=Sealed to Spouse SP=Sealed to Parents

cestral File (TM) - ver 4		FAMILY GROUP RECORD	27 JAN 1994	
SBAND: John BURLEY (AFN:T	H2Z-R2)		BORN: 1768	
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x CHILDREN (Continued)			LDS ORDINANCE DA	TA
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BORN: (1806)			B:	
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. NAME: Ira BURLEY (AFN:				
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. NAME: Arthur BURLEY (•	
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DIED:	PLACE:		SP:	
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8. NAME: Freeman J BURLE				
BORN: [1810]			B:	
M CHR.:	PLACE:		Ε:	
DIED:	PLACE:		SP:	
BUR.:	PLACE:			
SPOUSE:	, 2,11,2,7			
MAR.:	PLACE:		SS:	
9. NAME: Cyrus BURLEY (A	FN:TH2Z-Z3)			
BORN: [1812]	PLACE:		B:	
M CHR.:	PLACE:		Ε:	
DIED:	PLACE:		SP:	
BUR.:	PLACE:			
SPOUSE:				
MAR.:	PLACE:	***************************************	SS:	
O. NAME:				
BORN:	PLACE:		B:	
CHR.:	PLACE:		E:	
DIED:	PLACE:		SP:	
BUR.:	PLACE:			
SPOUSE:				
MAR.:	PLACE:		SS:	
codes: AFN=Ancestral F	ile Number B=Bapt	ized E=Endowed SS=Sealed to St	pouse SPESealed to Parents	

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Page 1 24 JAN 1994 SUBMITTERS Ancestral File (TM) - ver 4.12 Name: Arthur Cleveland BURLEY (AFN:62C4-JR) Sex: M Born: 23 Feb 1885 Holland Center, Grey, Ontario, Canada FATHER: Jesse Miles BURLEY MOTHER: Katherine Rachel LONG SPOUSE: Mary HAWORTH Microfilm: 1394115 Cherie Phyllis WILLIAMS Submission: AF83-023745 4673 Indigo N E Salem OR USA 97305 ABOUT ANCESTRAL FILE Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and Family Group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed, it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy. Corrections can be made by sending a copy of the record with the corrections indicated along with documentation references supporting the correction to: Ancestral File Operations, 50 E. North Temple Street, Salt Lake City. UT 84150. PLEASE NOTE Names and addresses of submitters to Ancestral File and those who have a research interest are provided to help in the coordination of research. The use of this information for any other purpose, including commercial use, is strictly prohibited. Copyright 8 1987, August 1993 by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. All rights reserved.

```
John BURLEY (TH2Z-R2) Born: 176B . . New York
1-- John BURLEY (TH2Z-R2) Born: 1768 , . New York
 2-- Sylvester BURLEY (TH3V-HC) Born: 1800
  sp-Caroline JENKINS (TH3V-JJ) Born: 1810
 2-- Ezekiel BURLEY (TH30-1C) Born: [1802]
 2-- Dorcas BURLEY (TH2Z-TD) Born: 13 Jun 1804 Ernestown?. Lennox/Addington. Ontario
  sp-Nathaniel HICKS (TH2Z-CO) Born: 3 Oct 1797 . , New York
   3-- Lydia Maria HICKS (TH2Z-FB) Born: 13 Jul 1826 Ernestown?, Lennox/Addington, Ontario
    sp-George N MOFFATT (TH2G-WN) Born: 11 Dec 1819 , , , England
    4-- George Ansley MOFFATT (TH2G-Z1) Born: 4 Jan 1846 . . Illinois
    4-- Richard Nathaniel MOFFATT (TH2Z-GH) Born: 2 Dec 1847 , , Illinois
     sp-Martha TODD (TH2Z-HN) Born: [1847]
     4-- Sylvester Hicks MOFFATT (TH2Z-JT) Born: 17 Jul 1852 . . Illinois
     sp-Elizabeth BELL (TH2Z-K1) Born: [1852]
     4-- George Edwin MOFFATT (TH2Z-L6) Born: 12 Sep 1854 , . Illinois
     sp-Elizabeth E (TH2Z-MC) Born: Sep 1858
      5-- Maybell B MOFFATT (TH2Z-NJ) Born: Jun 1883
      5-- Fred E MOFFATT (TH2Z-PP) Born: Jan 1885
      5-- Mary M MOFFATT (TH2Z-QV) Born: Feb 1893
     4-- Lydia Burley MOFFATT (TH2H-3N) Born: 25 Nov 1858 . . Illinois
     4-- Leandre Alfred MOFFATT (TH2H-4T) Born: 3 Jun 1870 , , Illinois
     4-- Manford Millard MOFFATT (TH2H-51) Born: 16 Jul 1873 Rural Harlem Twp. Winnebago County, Illinois
     sp-Elizabeth (Lizzie) May NEWHOUSE (TH2J-GP) Born: 21 Mar 1877 Cortland, De Kalb County, Illinois
      5-- Florence Mae MOFFATT (TH2G-RO) Born: 2 Sep 1895 . . Wisconsin
       sp-LIVING (TH2G-L4) Born: LIVING
      5-- Clara Lizzie MOFFATT (TH2K-Q7) Born: 24 Aug 1897 . . Wisconsin
       sp-LIVING (TH2K-MP) Born: LIVING
       sp-LIVING (TH2K-P2) Born: LIVING
      5-- LIVING (TH2K-LJ)
                         Born: LIVING
       sp-LIVING (TH2K-KC)
                          Born: LIVING
       5-- LIVING (TH2G-VH) Born: LIVING
 2-- Joseph BURLEY (TH30-2J) Born: [1804]
  2-- Lydia Jane BURLEY (TH30-3P) Born: [1806]
 2-- Ira BURLEY (TH2Z-VK) Born: [1806]
  2-- Arthur BURLEY (TH2Z-WQ) Born: [1808]
 2-- Freeman J BURLEY (TH2Z-XW) Born: [1810]
  2-- Cyrus BURLEY (TH2Z-Z3) Born: [1812]
```

DESCENDANCY CHART

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24 JAN 1994

Jesse Benjamin BURLEY (BB96-N7) Born: [1831] 1-- Jesse Benjamin BURLEY (BB96-N7) Born: [1831] sp-Elizabeth WOOD (BB96-PD) Born: [1835] 2-- Ellen Jane BURLEY (4JRZ-RK) Born: 26 Apr 1855 Kincardine, Bruce, Ontario, Canada sp-Thomas Reginald COLLINS (4JRZ-QD) Born: 28 Aug 1852 Kincardine, Bruce, Ontario, Canada 3-- Roxina May COLLINS (4JRZ-V3) Born: 28 Oct 1877 Kincardine, Bruce, Ontario, Canada sp-Thomas G. FLATT (CQ78-JG) Born: [1877] 3-- William Ellis COLLINS (4JRZ-W8) Born: 8 Mar 1879 Kincardine, Bruce, Ontario, Canada sp-Anna G. SCHULTZ (CQ78-KM) Born: [1879] sp-Anna S. EAJEN (CQ78-LS) Born: [1879] 3-- Henrietta COLLINS (4JRZ-XF) Born: 31 Oct 1881 Wheatland, Cass. ND sp-Henry SCHULTZ (CQ78-MO) Born: [1881] 3-- Francis Reginald COLLINS (4JRZ-ZL) Born: 25 Mar 1883 Wheatland, Cass, ND sp-Ruth Nancy HANEY (CQ78-N5) Born: [1883] Born: 9 Jan 1886 Wheatland, Cass, ND 3-- Elizabeth Jane COLLINS (4JSO-OP) sp-Wesley PLATT (CQ78-PB) Born: [1886] 3-- Thomas Kirkwood COLLINS (TWIN) (4JRZ-MV) Born: 9 Dec 1887 Wheatland, Cass, ND sp-Helen Belle COLBY (4JRZ-N2) Born: 26 Feb 1882 Harris, Chisago, MN 4-- Helen Irene COLLINS (5PKJ-94) Born: 17 Dec 1910 Fargo, Cass, ND sp-LIVING (D86W-SF) Born: LIVING 4-- Gladys Jane COLLINS (4JRZ-JC) Born: LIVING sp-Vivian Frank SQUIRES (709Q-D3) Born: LIVING 5-- Mark Norell SQUIRES (68N3-C4) Born: LIVING sp-Kathleen Berniece TRIPP (6H76-F1) Born: LIVING 5-- Kurt Thomas SQUIRES (4JRZ-FT) Born: LIVING sp-Carol Ann HUTCHINS (4JRZ-G1) Born: LIVING 5-- Kent Ray SQUIRES (TWIN) (5PKJ-6L) Born: LIVING sp-LIVING (D86W-Q3) Born: LIVING 5-- Kendall Dean SQUIRES (TWIN) (5PKJ-7R) Born: LIVING sp-LIVING (D86W-R8) Born: LIVING 5-- Janell SQUIRES (5PKJ-8X) Born: LIVING 4-- Thomas Kirkwood COLLINS (5PKJ-B9) Born: LIVING sp-LIVING (D86W-TL) Born: LIVING 4-- Georgia Elizabeth COLLINS (5PKJ-CG) Born: LIVING sp-Ralph Dean RYTTING (D86W-VR) Born: 22 Oct 1926 Shelley, Bingham, Idaho 5-- Ralph Colby RYTTING (L6KH-G8) Born: LIVING sp-LIVING (L6KH-HF) Born: LIVING 5-- Elizabeth RYTTING (901S-BF) Born: LIVING sp-Larry Wayne BARKDULL (901R-QC) Born: LIVING 5-- Minette RYTTING (SGWW-X4) Born: LIVING sp-Lawrence Farley SHAW (6VH5-HS) Born: LIVING 3-- Daughter COLLINS (TWIN) (4JSO-1V) Born: 9 Dec 1887 Wheatland. Cass. ND 3-- Warren Miwis COLLINS (4JSO-22) Born: 31 May 1890 Wheatland. Cass. ND sp-Edna Mae FLATT (CQ78-QH) Born: [1890] 3-- Joseph Kingsberry COLLINS (4JSO-37) Born: 1 Feb 1891 Wheatland, Cass, ND sp-Emma Pearl TANBERG (CQ78-RN) Born: [1891] 3-- Sadie COLLINS (4JSO-4D) Born: 26 Apr 1897 Wheatland, Cass, ND sp-LIVING (CQ78-ST) Born: LIVING 2-- Jesse Miles BURLEY (1HHS-GB) Born: 10 Jan 1857 , Ontario, Canada

sp-Katherine Rachel LONG (1HHS-HH) Born: 20 Apr 1860 , Ontario, Canada 3-- Elizabeth Ann BURLEY (62C5-BV) Born: 27 Nov 1880 Holland Center, Corey, Canada

sp-Jack SHARLEY (DF4B-QV) Born: [1880]

Ancestral File (TM) - ver 4.12 SUBMITTERS 27 JAN 1994 Page 1 Name: Arthur BURLEY (AFN:TH2Z-WQ) Born: [1808] Sex: M FATHER: John BURLEY MOTHER: SPOUSE: Rolene Eichman Kiesling Microfilm: NONE P 0 Box 215 Submission: AF92-104877 Groveland CA USA 95321 ABOUT ANCESTRAL FILE Ancestral File is a collection of genealogical information taken from pedigree charts and Family Group records submitted to the Family History Department since 1978. The information has not been verified against any official records. Since the information in Ancestral File is contributed. it is the responsibility of those who use the file to verify its accuracy. Corrections can be made by sending a copy of the record with the corrections indicated along with documentation references supporting the correction to: Ancestral File Operations. 50 E. North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150. PLEASE NOTE

Names and addresses of submitters to Ancestral File and those who have a research interest are provided to help in the

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coordination of research. The use of this information for any other purpose, including commercial use, is strictly prohibited.

```
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  sp-Thomas Reginald COLLINS (4JRZ-QD) Born: 28 Aug 1852 Kincardine, Bruce, Ontario, Canada
   3-- Roxina May COLLINS (4JRZ-V3) Born: 28 Oct 1877 Kincardine, Bruce, Ontario, Canada
    sp-Thomas G. FLATT (CQ78-JG) Born: [1877]
   3-- William Ellis COLLINS (4JRZ-W8) Born: 8 Mar 1879 Kincardine, Bruce, Ontario, Canada
    sp-Anna G. SCHULTZ (CQ78-KM) Born: [1879]
    sp-Anna S. EAJEN (CQ78-LS) Born: [1879]
    3-- Henrietta COLLINS (4JRI-XF) Born: 31 Oct 1881 Wheatland, Cass, ND
    sp-Henry SCHULTZ (CQ78-MO) Born: [1881]
    3-- Francis Reginald COLLINS (4JRZ-ZL) Born: 25 Mar 1883 Wheatland, Cass, ND
    sp-Ruth Nancy HANEY (CQ78-N5) Born: [1883]
    3-- Elizabeth Jane COLLINS (4JSO-OP) Born: 9 Jan 1886 Wheatland, Cass. ND
    sp-Wesley PLATT (CQ78-PB) Born: [1886]
    3-- Thomas Kirkwood COLLINS (TWIN) (4JRZ-MV) Born: 9 Dec 1887 Wheatland, Cass, ND
     sp-Helen Belle COLBY (4JRZ-N2) Born: 26 Feb 1882 Harris, Chisago. MN
      4-- Helen Irene COLLINS (5PKJ-94) Born: 17 Dec 1910 Fargo, Cass, ND
      sp-LIVING (D86W-SF) Born: LIVING
      4-- Gladys Jane COLLINS (4JRZ-JC) Born: LIVING
       sp-Vivian Frank SQUIRES (7D9Q-D3) Born: LIVING
        5-- Mark Norell SQUIRES (68N3-C4) Born: LIVING
        sp-Kathleen Berniece TRIPP (6H76-F1) Born: LIVING
        5-- Kurt Thomas SQUIRES (4JRZ-FT) Born: LIVING
        sp-Carol Ann HUTCHINS (4JRZ-G1) Born: LIVING
        5-- Kent Ray SQUIRES (TWIN) (5PKJ-6L) Born: LIVING
        sp-LIVING (D86W-Q3) Born: LIVING
        5-- Kendall Dean SQUIRES (TWIN) (5PKJ-7R) Born: LIVING
        sp-LIVING (D86W-R8) Born: LIVING
        5-- Janell SQUIRES (5PKJ-8X) Born: LIVING
      4-- Thomas Kirkwood COLLINS (5PKJ-B9) Born: LIVING
       sp-LIVING (D86W-TL) Born: LIVING
      4-- Georgia Elizabeth COLLINS (5PKJ-CG) Born: LIVING
       sp-Ralph Dean RYTTING (D86W-VR) Born: 22 Oct 1926 Shelley, Bingham, Idaho
        5-- Ralph Colby RYTTING (L6KH-G8) Born: LIVING
         sp-LIVING (L6KH-HF) Born: LIVING
        5-- Elizabeth RYTTING (901S-BF) Born: LIVING
         sp-Larry Wayne BARKDULL (901R-QC) Born: LIVING
        5-- Minette RYTTING (SGWW-X4) Born: LIVING
       sp-Lawrence Farley SHAW (6VH5-HS) Born: LIVING
     3-- Daughter COLLINS (TWIN) (4JSO-1V) Born: 9 Dec 1887 Wheatland, Cass. ND
     3-- Warren Miwis COLLINS (4JSO-22) Born: 31 May 1890 Wheatland. Cass. ND
      sp-Edna Mae FLATT (CQ78-QH) Born: [1890]
     3-- Joseph Kingsberry COLLINS (4JSO-37) Born: 1 Feb 1891 Wheatland, Cass, ND
      sp-Emma Pearl TANBERG (CQ78-RN) Born: [1891]
     3-- Sadie COLLINS (4JSO-4D) Born: 26 Apr 1897 Wheatland, Cass, ND
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    sp-Katherine Rachel LONG (1HHS-HH) Born: 20 Apr 1860 , Ontario, Canada
     3-- Elizabeth Ann BURLEY (62C5-BV) Born: 27 Nov 1880 Holland Center, Corey, Canada
      sp-Jack SHARLEY (DF4B-QV) Born: [1880]
```

No. 1 on this chart is the same as no. On chart no.

		8	16 AFN: BORN:
		¦ AFN: ¦ BORN:	17
		MAR.:	AFN: BORN:
AFN=Ancestral File Number	4	DIED:	
	BORN:		18 AFN:
	MAR.: DIED:	9' AFN:	BORN:
2 John BURLEY		BORN:	19'AFN:
AFN: TH2Z-R2		DIED:	BORN:
New York		10	20 AFN: BORN:
DIED:		AFN: BORN:	21
		MAR.:	AFN: BORN:
	5 AFN:	DIED:	
	BORN: DIED:		22 ¦ AFN:
1 Arthur BURLEY	DILD.	11'	BORN:
AFN: TH2Z-WQ BORN: [1808]		BORN:	23
MAR.:		DIED:	BORN:
DIED:		12	AFN: 80RN:
SPOUSE		AFN: BORN:	25
AFN:	,	MAR.:	AFN: BORN:
BORN: DIED:	AFN: BORN:	DIED:	2/
	MAR.:	13	26 ; AFN: ; BORN:
	DIED:	AFN: BORN:	27
3'		DIED:	AFN: BORN:
BORN:			28
DIED:		14 ; AFN:	AFN: 80RN:
	1	BORN:	29
	7	MAR.:	BORN:
	AFN: BORN:	DIED:	30
	DIED:	15	AFN: BORN:
		AFN: BORN:	31
		DIED:	AFN: BORN:

Chart no. 1

32 John BURLEY U.E228	1
Cyrus BURLEY-184	
B: 8 Sep 1796 33 Lydia RICHMOND-229	navier
D: 9 Oct 1873 B: 6 Nov 1829 34 James RANDOLPH-253	1
Adah Mariah RANDOLPH-185	
D: 8 Aug 1882 D: 28 Dec 1912	
P: Verona,,Ont.,Can.	1
Richard TAYLOR Rev196	
B: 7 Dec 1799 9 Martha Millington TAYLOR-53	AMERICA SAGARAT
D: 28 Jan 1870 D: 20 Jun 1940 38 William MILLINGTON-218	1
P: Kingston,,Ont.,Can. P: Dronfield,,D,Ellgland D: 1923	
2 Herbert Clarence BURLEIGH M.D.C.M6- P: Verona,, one, sand	
B: 6 Oct 1893	2
Michael Ryan PERCY-214	poor soor soor
D: 29 Nov 1886 B: 30 Apr 1835 D: 13 Sep 1980 42 Amos MARTIN U.E216	2
Susannah (Annie) MARTIN-215	
D: 1883 D: 19 Feb 1931 B: 15 May 1862	
p: Bellrock,,Ont.,Can.	2
B: 1813	W WAY WAY WAY
P: Kingston, Ont., Can. B: 15 Dec 1844	

```
46 Daniel WALKER-541-----
                                     P: Westbrook,,Ont.,Can.
 Maria WALKER-535------
                                     D: 21 Apr 1931
                   47 Polly "Mary" BROWN-542-----
      1820
Diane Howard BURLEIGH-10----- P: Verona,,Ont.,Can.
 D: 22 Jul 1864
    B: 27 Dec 1928
     P: Kingston,,Ont.,Can.
     M: 9 Sep 1950 --9
                         48 Joseph HOWARD-167-----
    | P: Bath,,Ont.,Canada
 Thomas James HOWARD-59-------
    | D:
 C: 11 Jun 1794
                   49 Mary CAVENDISH-168-----
    | P:
                         12 Henry HOWARD N.P.-57-----
 D: 21 Feb 1871
    |Miller Murdock P MACKINNON-19--
                                   B: 3 Sep 1828
                    50 Parmenas PEARCE Solicitor-169----
    Spouse
                                   P: Tamerton Folliot,,D,England 2
Anne PEARCE-60-----
                                    | M: 16 Sep 1853 --37
       1802
                         51 Mary FILLIS-172-----
    6 Herbert Joseph HOWARD-55----- P: ,,Quebec,Canada
 D: 23 Feb 1854
                | B:
       | P: St. Andrews East,,Que.,Can. | P: Port Hope,,Ont.,Can.
Jean Stanislas CLOUTIER-546-----
  | | M: 7 Jun 1888 --38
                       53 Marie Elizabeth HUBON-550-----
        1799
       | P: Ottawa,,,Ont.
                                 13 Marie Aurelie CLOUTIER-58-----
       D: 21 Apr 1920
                                    C: 3 Sep 1827
                         54 Auguste Franz GLOBENSKY M.D.-554--
       | P: Deseronto,,Ont.,Can.
                             P: ,,Que.,Canada
Marie Leocadie GLOBENSKY-549-----
                                    D: 23 Apr 1904
 B: 18 May 1803
                         55 Marie Franchoise BROSSEAU-555----
 3 Dorothy Isabel HOWARD R.N.-7---- P:
        1851
        B: 14 Sep 1899
       | P: Kingston,,Ont.,Can.
       D: 8 Oct 1989
 E3 #
       P: Kingston,,Ont.,Can.
                                 14 Frank Lyddesdale NORTON-187-----
 0:
                                  | B:
                                  M: ---69
                          7 Ethel Lyddesdale NORTON-56---- P:
                1870
                                  | D:
                         60 George NETTLE-192-----
        P: Toronto,,Ont.,Can. | P:
Richard NETTLE-190------
        D: 5 Aug 1904
                         61 Letitia DAVIS-193-----
        P: Wolfe Island,,Ont.,Can. 15 Lydia Elizabeth NETTLE-188-----
D: 5 May 1905
                         62 Thomas George W EASTSTAFFE-194----
Lydia EASTSTAFFE-191------
me and address of submitter:
8:
                         63 Elizabeth GRANT-195-----
hn A. Burleigh
D:
8 Camberley Crescent,
ngston, Ontario,
nada K7M 4C4
```

one:(613) 389-3943

Cyrus BURLEY-184 Sylvester BURLEY-52 Adah Mariah RANDOLPH-185 | John Wesley BURLEIGH-13 |Richard TAYLOR Rev.-196 |Martha Millington TAYLOR-53 |Mary MILLINGTON-197 Herbert Clarence BURLEIGH M.D.C.M.-6 |Michael Ryan PERCY-214 |Joseph Lott PERCY-277 |Susannah (Annie) MARTIN-215 |Gertrude Mahala PERCY-14 |James Reuben HOWE-534 Harriet HOWE-262 |Maria WALKER-535 ane Howard BURLEIGH-10 |Thomas James HOWARD-59 Henry HOWARD N.P.-57 |Anne PEARCE-60 Herbert Joseph HOWARD-55 |Jean Stanislas CLOUTIER-546 Marie Aurelie CLOUTIER-58 |Marie Leocadie GLOBENSKY-549 Dorothy Isabel HOWARD R.N.-7 Frank Lyddesdale NORTON-187 Ethel Lyddesdale NORTON-56 |Richard NETTLE-190 Lydia Elizabeth NETTLE-188 Lydia EASTSTAFFE-191

Feb 1993 |John BURLEY-247 |John BURLEY U.E.-228 | Dorcas FREEMAN-248 Freeman John BURLEY-231 |John RICHMOND J.P.-511 Cyrus RICHMOND-505 |Elizabeth-512 Sylvester RICHMOND-503 Adam MOTT-519 |Phebe MOTT-506 |Sarah LOTT-520 |Lydia RICHMOND-229 Thomas BOWERMAN III-508 | Ichabod BOWERMAN-507 | | Jane HARBY-523 |Jane BOWERMAN-504 ¦Lydia MOTT-522 |Robert Sampson BURLEY-436

ster Ann BURLEY-447 |Thomas SHARP-1267 Ann SHARP-438

|Nancy LAPUM-240

|Margaret MCBRIDE-1266

5th 4th 2nd 3rd st _Angus MACKINNON_ ZL MACKINNONDDDDDD4_Janet MACDONALD_ _Donald ROBERTSON ZM M MACKINNONDDD4 @Ann ROBERTSONDDD4_C MACDONALD_ _Robert EADY Jr___ ZK L MACKINNONDDD4 ZGeorge EADY Jr DD4_Ann BURWELL_ 3 __James STEWART_ @ME (Minnie) EADY4 :3 @Margaret STEWART4_Margaret STEWART :3 __Samuel MILLER____ ller MACKINNON ZSamuel K MILLERD4_Amanda HAWLEY__ Diane H BURLEIGH ZFrederick MILLER4 3 @Adelia GARRISOND4_ 3 @Gladys A MILLERD4 ZDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD @Hester A BURLEYD4 @DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD4_ DDDDDD? IMMMMMMM; Child 3 : eXit : DDDDDDDY HMMMMMMK

st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
	ZHerbert BURLEIGH		04 @Martha M TAYLOR <i>D</i> ZJoseph L PERCY <i>DD</i> 14	_Cyrus BURLEY
ane H Bl				Thomas J HOWARD ->
	MACKINNON 3 3 @Dorothy I HOWARD	ZHerbert J HOWARD 3	ZHenry HOWARD NDD	4_Anne PEARCE> _Jean S CLOUTIER> 4_Marie GLOBENSKY>
		3 @Ethel L NORTONDO	ZFrank L NORTONDD	A
Child 3	<i>IMMMMMMM;</i> : eXit : HMMMMMMM/			4_Lydia EASTSTAFFE ->

```
P: ,,,England
                                      D: Jun 1851
                           P: Horton Twp, Renfrew, Ontario
Mary Elizabeth (Minnie) EADY-19----
   | B: 17 Dec 1871
    P: Horton Twp, Renfrew, Ontario
   | M: 17 Jun 1891 --5
   | P: Renfrew, Renfrew, Ontario
   D: 15 Sep 1924
8:
   | P: Renfrew,Renfrew,Ontario
   |Murdoch McLean MACKINNON-18----
                                     | B:
                           50 -----
                                                                  2
   | Spouse
                                     | M:
                           8:
      6 James STEWART-84-----
                                     | D:
      | B: Feb 1797
                           2
       | P: ,,Perthshire,Scotland
        | M: ---14
                           53 -----
8:
        | P:
        | D: 25 Sep 1868
                           2
        | P:
                           8:
  3 Margaret STEWART-47-----
        | B: Mar 1837
                           2
        | P: Horton Twp, Renfrew, Ontario
        | D: 26 May 1911
 8:
                                    14 John STEWART-94----
        | P:
 D:
                                               1779
                                     | B:
                                                                  2
                                     | P: ,,,Scotland
                                     | M :
                           59 -----
 8:
       7 Margaret STEWART-85----- P:
 D:
                                     | D:
          B: Feb 1806
                            3
         P: ,,Perthshire,Scotland
          D: 27 May 1871
 8:
                                    15 Mary-95----
          P:
                                            1774
                                                                   3
                                       P: ,,,Scotland
me and address of submitter:
                            63 ----
ane Mackinnon
 D:
R.2,
ith,
itario KOH 1GO
one:613-352-7241
```

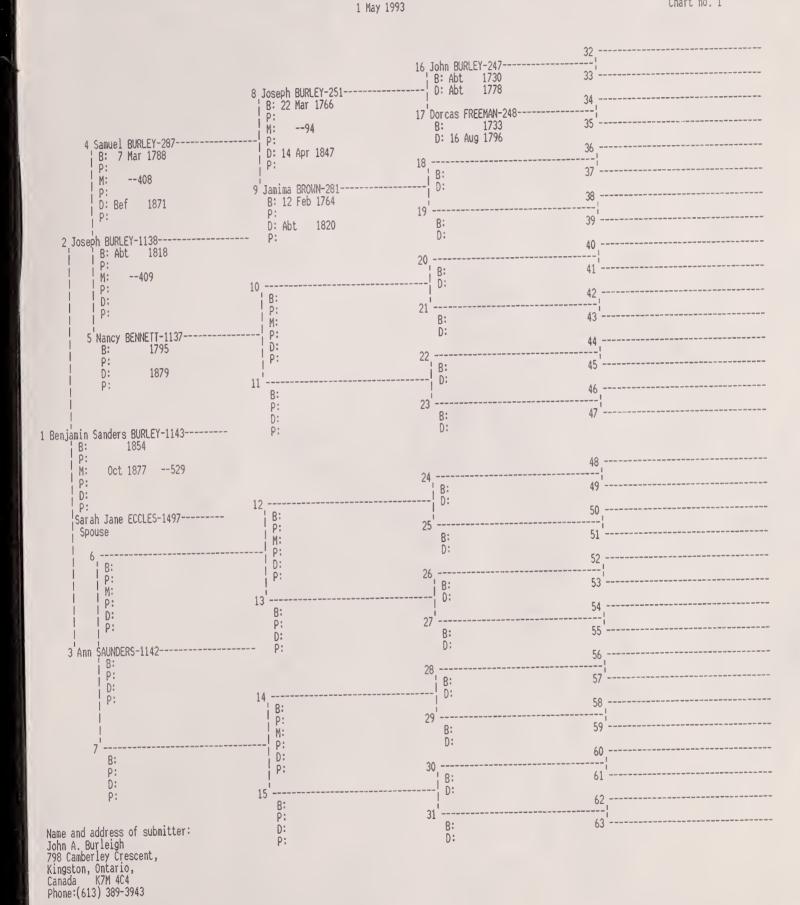
Chart no. 1

		32		1
John	EADY-77			ah.
B:		33	8 Robert EADY-64	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
D:			B: May 1785	
		34	P: East Woodhay, H, England	1
Eliz	abeth HIBBARD-78		M: 16 Jan 181011	
B:	4 Robert EADY Jr-54	35	P: Derby St. Peter,,D,England	
D:	B: Mar 1817		D: 1860/1862	
	P: Kingston,Frontenac	36 c,Ontario	P: Horton Twp,RC,Ontario	1
ww ww ww	M: 18 Apr 183710			
8:	P:	37	9 Mary HURST-65	www www
D#	D: 18 Dec 1899		B: 1790	
	P: Renfrew,Renfrew Co	38 ,Ontario	P: ,,Staffordshire,England	1
		~~·i	D: 10 May 1873	
	George EADY Jr-46	39	- P: Petrolia,Lambton,Ontario	
D:	B: 2 Aug 1840	40		
	P: Horton Twp,Renfre	1 60		2
B :	M: 26 Sep 18669	41		
D:	P:	, 450	10 William BURWELL-79	ww ww
L. H	D: 14 Jun 1912	42	B	
ww ww ww	P: Renfrew,Renfrew,O		P: ,,Lincoln,England	2
8:		43	M	
D:	5 Ann BURWELL-55			
	B: Aug 1817	44	D: 11 Aug 1847	
ww ww ww	P: Lincoln,,,England		¦ P:	2
8:	D: 10 Feb 1907	45		
D:	P#		11 Elizabeth MOORE-80	····
-			B: 1796	

Page 1 of 2

HELEN B. RECTOR 17 November 85 3409 MAIN STREET APT. 524 VANCOUVER, WA 98663 Dear Mrs. Mac Kinnon: The Kingston branch of the Ontario Genealogical Lociety sent me your name as a daughter of the late for Burleigh-I am tracing the Burleigh family history and have been able to get to 1708 when a John Burley arrived from England to Connecticut Ide was supposed to have come oner with a Donemor Belcher. I assume They landed in Boston mass. USa, but from where, in England, and who were his ancestors or siblings de married a Menan Fuller, daughter of nathaniel and annex Butterworth Fuller, she born 1708 at Windham Com. I will appreciate any assistance or information you have on the Burley - Burleyh family. Sincerely Helen Burleigh Rector

I will gladly pay any season able fees for copies of information Helen

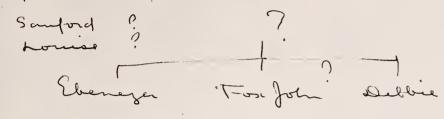


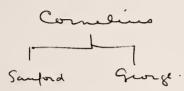
Thomas Freeman Burley Family. Thomas Burley. 6 Napaner Apr 12 1909 Francis Vande Bogart of Richmond Township died. a daughter mrs. Thomas Burley lives in Spokane, wash. (Daily Br. whig apr 13 1909) do this Thomas Freeman, bro. of Ebenezer? or his son? Mrs. Exley (Susan Burley) is a second cousin of Ebenezer B. (Isaac) Her daughter Mrs annie Douten lives in 2nd house on south side of road west of first north side road west of Cotholic Church beyond Sanford Burley's boys went to Oswego (Isaac) One Doolettle and his wife (a Burley?) visited). W. Burlingh at Sharbot halce re an attempt to force the U.S. Government to return Martha's Vineyard to the (p.wB Burley his. Who was Peabody Sanford Burley had children 1 alphens - wooden leg while they ranged from 18 6 13. (J.W.P.) 2 angus 3 amos lingues B. married Schurger Dego's daughter a sixter of hig Sylvanus Dego anguis a amos went to Dresden + Settled. (Lives on Porul-Pelee) Sanford Burley lived on south bank of Hardwood Creek half mile east of the bridge at hower Verona. (Lat 8 or 9 in Come & Portland). He was killed by a cedar tree directly aouth of the house (whose foundation remains to be seen yet). Dad was about 8 or 10 when This happened. Grandma was outside at their house and heard ground in the old workshop & came to the house crying. Shortly after a man came on horseback to till of it. (Fee old shop was torn down before Dud was a young man). Samford was a son of boundies Burley. He was at this time old enough to have sono 12 to 20 yrs old. Some were older and come goinger than father. Dad went meder fishing with grandpa when he was about 12 yes old & Samford was not there them. His boys anyis & amos went along to Conways Crack to fish. al. Pero's father & mother, had just been married & were living in the house with the Burkey. Hey went to Conveys creek on horseback. His wife was a Walker. Comelius Bunley lived with Sanford and made Cedar wil. He had it in a bowl and Danfords little daughter Rilla drank it & died. Mategoded Corpelius making Cedar oil. (20.72) pout 1863 - 4 at Tiendenaga, a farmer + was ressert

Thomas Freeman Burley Family

Descrittes came beging to get their property as they were close relatives. It seems that Sarah Kane's mother was a Burley (W.K.B.)

bought a yole of oken & asked him to help them drive them. was never seen alive after. (W.K.B.)





Sound Kame an old maid who was at mondpa Burleys. She had with about Muley a come to Grandpais a then went back. They came after her with a steepl. Pa was about 4 or 5 yes old. She came from England & went to hive with about. A letter came from whio or down. It was from Junic Doolittle & was opened by Sephenter. She wanted grandpart to correspond with her a water about Sarah kame. Junies Mother was a sixter of Sarah kame? The Doolittles arend to be home relation. Did Cheneger many a Kane?

Activations of Co. of Hastings Makingie Bowell 1860.

Belleville Francis Burley carles home east and of Murray Frankford. See Burley sawyer north side of Murray

Emeron Bruley muchant south side of will. 572?

Hungeford W Burley, J.P., yeoman Cone I k. half lot 11.

Shannonville Geo. Burleyh tanner west side of Gore St.

Thurlow's. Burley muchant Smithwille

Geography of Frontenac Lennos + addington Countries 1878.

Bedford. Come I S. half Lot H. Jno. Burley.

houghboro Conc XIV W third hat 4 Jos. Burley Property is just East of Degis to Corner and touching west bay of Desert

do E Evo tude hot 4 Amos Bureay

Toursda Directory 1857-8

Shammiele Geo. Burlaigh tanner

Jeonge and Sanford B. brothers sons of Cornelius B who lived in Truestlown

as angus amos George Joseph Sauford & Minford Rilla Rilla

ever

Thomas Freeman Burley Family This Justice Doveittle daughter of a daughter of Ebenezer was looking for Sanah Kome lived in Tyendinaga Her mother was a Burley aunt sebleie on Micholas Turney & is a nister of Fose John. Ebenezer Burley 1835-19 Melrose Cemetery Lucy M. Lis wife 1844-1912 Percila 14. Burley. 1870-1887 William H. (Soveregn-Woodmen of the World) Burley 1874-1913 Freemans descendants go to California. Carly Records of Ontario adam short [Q.L.] P.61. Freeman Burley foreman of the Jury, Court of Quarter Sessions held Kungston Oct 8 1811. Saufords son go married Schuyen Dugo's rister mortha dan of Sylvanus Dugo who had when an they on him h. of word sworp | dad a son who lived at Harrowsmith about 1910-13 + had four or fine duty children. Lived in old house on north side track towards stewarts. angus married Schuyless Dengo's daughter They went to Dursden with Bob Dingo. Others were not married then is when they left the country, Sanford Killer about 1863-4 at Hardfrood breek do there from Dowey owns and I schuple Dupis alphons would beg.